BELIEVING IN THE ULTIMATE TRIUMPH OF HOME RULE.

DOWNFALL OF THE RADICAL LEADER PREDICTED-THE COMING STRUGGLE-MR. GLADSIONE SUBE TO WIN-A DUEL TO THE DEATH.

(BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Copyright; 1886; North American Cable News Co. LONDON. June 2 .- The representative of THE TRIBUNE received to-night from Michael Davitt a communication on the Home Rule crisis, in which be expresses confidence in the ultimate triumph of Irish National self-government and the overthrow of Mr. Chamberlain's leadership of the Radical wing of the Liberal party. Mr. Davitt speaks warmly of Mr. Gladstone, and predicts his return to power when the Irish question goes before the country. Following is his letter in full:

Chamberlain's opposition may possibly kill Gladstone's Home Rule bill and turn out of office a party which it has always been his ambition to lead, but, in my opinion, he will discover that the only possible result will be a situation which will accelerate the triumph of Irish National self-government on the one hand and the speedy downfall of Cham berlain's leadership of the British Radicals on the other. Irish Nationalists are not enamored of the scheme embodied in the Prime Minister's bill, but they have accepted it for the very reason that inqueed Chamberlain to try to kill it. It proposed a legislature for Ireland, the measures of which, on Irish questions, shall not be subject to the revision of the Imperial Parliament. In this proposal we and of the National idea and principle for which Ireland has never ceased to struggle from 1880 to 1886. Against this principle Chamberlain competes with Tories and Whigs, in host lity, but I am nclined to think that the principle which has battled so long against the ceaseless hostility of the Whigs and Tories of England stands in very little danger of defeat at the hands of the deposed chief of the Birmingham cancus system.

For my part I would have preferred a general election in autumn to now. The British masses have only recently begun to study Irish National questions in an earnest manner. The Irish land question they understand right well owing to the educational work of the Land League, and hence the, to the Irish landlords, startling unanimity with which the workingmen of Great Britain have declared against buying out the Irish landlords and in favor of leaving them to the tender mercies of the Irish people. But the Irish National one being a political question and appearing to invoive some risk to Imperial unity, the English masses are more open to the influences of prejudices than on social issues, and hence my preference for such a delay in an appeal to the constituencies as would permit the contisuance for a few months more of the educational work which has gone on so rapidly and so satisfac torily since Mr. Gladstone's great speech. Still, as the fight must come sooner or later, it may turn out fertunate that it is precipitated at a time when the democracy of Great Britain are incensed at the unholy alliance between Tories, Whigs and Chamberlamites to defeat Mr. Gladstone and turn the Liberal party out so as to allow Lord Salisbury and the monopolists to come in.

I have been north, south, east and west through Great Britain since the crisis began and I have been startled at the intensity of the bitter feeling which the Radicals entertain toward their late leader owing to his opposition to Gladstone. His undoubtedly able speech of last night will not lessen that bitterness. He declared his willingness to vote for the principle of the Home Rule bill, which unquestionably is national, as opposed to federal self-government. Yet he is going to vote against the measure on account of the plan in which this principle is sought to be asserted.

The struggle now about to begin will be one of the fiercest ever fought in England since the repeal of the corn laws. The Unionist combination will command the enormous influences of wealth and prejudices. The Daily News excepted, the entire London press is dead against Home Rule. Religious bigotry will be evoked in the contest. Tactics the most unscrupulous and calumnious an the most unfounded are already preparing the way for a crusade which will leave no stone unturned to hurl Gladstone from power and destroy the chances of Home Rule. Nevertheless, I am confident that Gladstone will come back to power with a stronger following than that with which he is now about to appeal from the decision of an unscrupulous par-Diamentary combination to a verdict of the elector ate of Great Britain and Ireland. He will win because he deserves to win. He has already ap pealed not only to the heads but to the hearts and consciences of the people of England, Scotland and Wales, and in the sacred name of justice and conciliation he calls for a cessation of the monstrous struggle which England has so long waged against

the just National aspirations of Ireland. Against such a noble line of action on the part of the venerable servant of the British people there is a counter programme of continued repression, advocated by bate and defended by cowardly calumny, and to the issue thus raised there can, in my opinion, be only one result -- a complete triumph for Gladstone and the nobler Britain which he represents in his desire to settle the Anglo-Irish question with satisfaction to Ireland and safety to the interests of the British people, which he has so long and so loyally defended. Mr. Parnell also is confident that he will come back to Westminster with a party in no wise diminished. The Irish voters in Great Britain will this time be asked to poll in favor of Gladstone to a man. This they will do with grateful remembrance of the only English statesmn in history who has braved Imperial power in behalf of Ireland. This they will do with enthusiasm in the carrying out of a policy that has at length begun to be noble and patriotic in their eyes, Mr. Parnell is sare of the toyal and hearty co-operation of every Nationalist having influence with

Should Gladstone, however, be defeated at the general elections; should the unholy combination etween Salisbury, Hartington and Chamberlain succeed in persuading the electors to return majority against Home Rule, then one of the mos vital crises in the modern history of Ireland -and of England perhaps-will have to be fought between the Irish National strength and coercion. There must be a duel to the death. MICHAEL DAVITT.

TALK OF PROLONGING THE DEBATE. LONDON, June 2 .- A meeting of the General Committee of the National Liberal Federation was held to-day. The resignations of Richard Chamberlain and other prominent officials were accepted in conse quence of the vote at the recent conference in favor o Home Rule for Ireland. Jesse Collin:s addressed the meeting. Hedeplored what he termed the sad crisis in the affairs of the Liberal party. The Liberals, he said, had not deserted Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone had deserted the Liberals, and had sprung schemes without warning

TURKEY ALARMED AT RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY. London, June 2.-Dispatches from Constanthopic this evening state that the military and naval activity of Russia are looked upon by the Porte as omi hous preparations and that Turkey is slarmed by them. It is also said that the Sultan is leaning upon Germany for apport in case emergency shows it to be needed. St. Peterssung, June 2.—The Nove Vremya states that the Shah of Persia has refused a proposal from Paper further declares that in the text of his refusal the

Shab uses the following language: "My friend Russia

Advices from Teheran, the capital of Persia,; say that

DAVITT ON THE SITUATION.

the Persian Ministry gave a banquet to Nusret Pacha, who mooted an alliance between Turkey. Persia and Russia, and who, in advocating the proposal, attributed all recent misfortunes to Persia and Turkey to "their common enemy, England."

New-Work

DISSOLUTION INEVITABLE.

EFFECT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH. THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT ASSURED-AMUSEMENTS IN LONDON.

[BT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, June 2.—For the moment the central figure in English politics is not Mr. Gladstone, nor Lord Hartington, nor Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Chamsince last Friday on Mr. Chamberlain's decision He has reluctantly but firmly declared against it. and the Ministernalists have abandoned all expectation of carrying the second reading. The hopes which rose high after Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Foreign Office last Thursday were shilled by his speech in the House on Friday and extinguished by the vote of the Chamberlain meeting on Monday.

The Gladstonians fully believed that Mr. Cham erlain and his supporters would resolve to abstain from the division. It Mr. Chamberlain had consulted his own wishes instead of his convictions he would have decided to walk out of the House without voting. He does not desire a dissolution of Parliament, knowing that a contest under the present circumstances must widen the breach in the Liberal party. He stated the case at Monday's meeting for and against abstaining from the division with singular impartiality. He exerted no authority, no pressure. The majority for voting against the second reading was produced chiefly by Mr. Trevelyau's speech and by Mr. Bright's letter. Mr. have a distinct recognition by the Premier of Eng- Bright's long stience was due to his reductance to openly opposing Mr. Gladstone. He now appears s the uncompromising opponent of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, which he says not twenty members would support but fer Mr. Gladstone's authority.

The Gladstonians, scre with the prospect of defeat, accuse Mr. Came, who acts for Mr. Chamberlain with packing the meeting, and accuse Mr. Chamberlain of acting from selfish motives. He answers truly last night that the accusation was equally unjust and ridiculous. Every personal and political interest would lead him to cast in his lot with the Prime Minister. Scores of letters reach him daily urging him to vote for the bill and to dish the Whigs. The temptation, he admits, was great, but "after all," said Mr. Chamberlain," I am not base enough to serve my personal anabition by betraving my country."

Two results flowed from the discovery on Mon day of a majority against the second reading. Pre-parations for a dissolution of Parliament and a general election began forthwith. Mr. Schnadhorst arrived from Birmingham for consultation with the Ministers, and members on both sides put themselves in communication with their constituents. Secondly, the division was again postponed. The Ministerial whips suddenly discovered that members desiring to speak had increased in number. It was the general belief yesterday that there would be no vote this week, though a five-line whip for Thursday remains uncancelled.

It is still thought possible to contrive some for mula elastic enough to carry Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain into the same lobby. The possibilities look slender indeed after the events of yesterday. The effort to induce Mr. Gladstone to modify the passionate statement of Friday into which Lord Randolph Churchill had beguded him failed. He curtly declared that there was no dis crepancy between the speeches of Thursday and Friday. Mr. Chamberlain surprised the House by saying that he too thought that the declarations were identical, but that his hopes of concessions from the Prime Minister had vanished. Mr. Gladstone had plainly said that the bill would not be remodelied or reconstructed; the same bill would be reintroduced in October; and whoever votes now for the second reading is logically and honorably committed to vote for the new bill-committed not merely to the principle, but to the plan of the

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he would gladly have voted for the principle of Home Rule, but it to reverse her engines at full speed only 100 feet from was impossible for him to vote for a bili which impairs the supremacy of l'arliament and excludes the Irish from full, continuous and complete repre sentation at Westminster. He challenged the Irish members to get up and say that they favored continued supremacy of the Imperial Pariiament as it exists at present. The Parnellites startled the House by shouts of "No!" "Ah!" retorted Mr. Chamberlain: "the House now sees what the Irish really want!"

really want?"

Mr. Sexton, who followed Mr. Chamberlain in a speech glittering with rhetoric, put the Irish position beyond doubt. The Irish would not consent to see the Irish legislature overruled in reference to Irish affairs by the Imperial Parisament.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech by general admission was powerful and produced a deep impression on the House, not less deep for incessant interruptions and mocking laughter of the Parnellites. He shrank from no admission. He would have voted even for this bill, bad as he thought it, if he could have believed it to be a final settlement. How final he asked, when Mr. Parnell had so recently demanded complete independence and had never retracted the demand. Replying to the challenge to produce his own scheme Mr. Chamberlain indicated the relation of the Canadian provinces to the Dominion as a suitable pattern for the relation of Ireland to the Imperial Government.

The case stands to-day thus: The Liberals absolutely pleuged to vote against the second reading number 8s, more than enough to deteat the Ministry without counting other probable opponents. Dissolution is generally regarded as inevitable. Mr. Chamberlain says that dissolution has no terrors for him as he is confident that the unimistry without counting other probable opponents. Dissolution is regarded with dismay in London generally as well as by many members to whom it means a premature end of their legislative career. It is supposed that the writs will be out before the end of June. This will amash the London season.

In the meantime London amuses itself fairly well. The Queen's birthday was celebrated Saturday with the usual official dinner, illuminations and receptions at the Foreign Office. The dinner given by the Prime Minister was the most remarkable festival of the kindever known, past as well as present. His political supporters were invited with the curious result that if a vote had been taken at the dinner table the Home Rule bill would have been defeared two to one. The Prince of Wales's dinner

the day when appeared his letter saying that the Gladstone scheme was as full of dangers and absurdities as if it were a madman's.

The Prince of Wales, but not the Princess, was present at the Countess of Rosebery's reception at the Foreign Office, which surpassed in splendor all the recent gatherings. The American Minister is company with all the chief ambassadors and ministers dined with Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Holmes, who continues one of the chief lions of London, was the guest on the same evening of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and was present afterward at the Foreign Office party where he made the acquaintance of Lord Wolseley and many other celebrities. Sanday evening saw him at Lady Rothschild's very small party invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, before whom sang Patti, now seldom heard in London.

Patti's approaching marriage with Nicolini promises to restore the social position occapied by her years ago and has already opened to her doors that have been long closed. This has encouraged her to send to many old friends cards announcing the ceremony of June 10.

The theatrical novelty of the week has been the

emony of June 10.

The theatrical novelty of the week has been the appearance of the Dixey company in "Adonis" at the Gaiety Theatre. The piece is thought contemptible and much of it was soundly hissed. Dixey's cleverness saved it from damnation.

TO PAINT MARY ANDERSON AS "SALAMMBO." London, June 2.-Mr. Alma Tadema has arranged to paint a picture of Mary Anderson as "Sa

> NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, June 2.

lammbo" at the Barbarian feast, as she is descending the grand stairway, lyre in hand.

DUNDER OPEN TO FOREIGN CATTLE .- The Privy Council

America will be improved in consequence of this de-Berlin, June 2.—The Rev. Dr. Roes, Roman Catholic Sishop of Limburg, has been elected Archbishop of Free

LAMENTATIONS OF JOHN BRIGHT. STRATEGIC USE OF HIS LETTER-MR. CHAMBER LAIN'S ABLE SPEECH.

LONDON, June 2.-Mr. Bright has written to a Birmingham elector as follows: "There will be time to discuss the Irish bills after they have been withdrawn. The Home Rule bill should have been withdrawn be fore the second reading, and except for fear of dissolution, which decides the votes of scores, this would have been done. I intend soon to discuss the question South, compels me to condemn the proposed legislation. I believe that the united Parliament can be and will be more just to all classes in Ireland than any parliament stone's bill. If Mr. Gladstone's authority were with side of the Irish in the House of Commons would sup port them. The more I consider them the more I lamen that they have been offered in Parliament."

The Standard, referring to Mr. Bright's letter to Mr.

Chamberiain, says: "It is only necessary to remember what it must have cost Mr. Bright to write as he did to what it must have cost Mr. Bright to write as he did to feel the force of his moving that the protest against the Home Rule bill be redoubled."

The Dully News says: "Mr. Chamberlain's speech was one of the ablest and most effective he ever delivered. We heartily accord him creat for acting for what he believes to be the welfare of the State. We frankly admit that he has given a satisfactory account of his reasons as a home ruler for not supporting the Home Rule bill, but he has not answered the question why he will not allow the bill to be read a second time and then withdrawn until the autumn instead of forcing a dissolution."

Truth says that the mode in which Mr. Bright's letter was used was a masterpleee of strategy; that Mr. Bright is opposed to granting any parliament to Ireland, but, far from agreeing with Mr. Chamberlain, holds that if a parliament be granted it would be most desirable that the Irish representatives should not vote in the imperial Parliament.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S SPEECH LONDON, June 2 .- Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking in this city to night, said that the Home Rule problem was practically insoluble. He said that every thing possible had been said against Home Rule, there fore the Opposition did not intend to prolong the dis ensiton. There was nothing to prevent an immediate decision. The supporters of the bill were like drawning least attempt at argument to prolong the debate. They would doubtless also attribute his reticence to a malignant and sinister object. He had always believed asolubility of the Home Rele problem. He knew tothing that was more calculated to strengthen faith in the British democracy than the remarkable display of the British democracy than the remarkable display of independence on the part of the Liberals in refusing to follow a Premier whose power had not been equalled since the days of Chatham. The demon Dissolution which Gladstone had summoned would probably destroy the Premier and his Government policy altogether. The Conservatives must exercise the union stear in order that the dissident Liberals may not suffer by their action at the next election. On the other hand the followers of Gladstone would be allowed no quarter; they would have to fight for their political lives as they had never fought before.

WHO WILL DEFEAT THE BILL.

London, June 3 .- Mr. Labouchere writes to oppose the second reading of the Home Rule bill is 70; manusures by wirepullers of the firsting-ton and Chamberlain combination. Mr. Caine is equal to the occasion. . . I would suggest to the objectors to the details of the and who, realizing the trickery by which those prom ises were obtained, are recovering that independ-ence of action of which they boast, that

THE STEAMSHIP SIBERIAN SAFE. SEVEN DAYS DRIFTING IN A FOG AND SURROUNDED

BY BUGE ICEBERGS. St. Jones, N. F., June 2 (Special) .- After a terrible experience and fog and innumerable icebergs the steamship Siberian arrived at 5 o'clock this morning seven days overdue from Halifax. The vessel drifted helplessly for days in the densest fog ever seen on the Newfoundland coast. At the moment the fog lifted she was closely surrounded by sixty huge icetergs, and had one enormous ice mountain. All on board are well.

Paris, June 2 .- The striking miners at De azeville this evening destroyed with dynamics a grocery store belonging to one of the mining companies The strikers are becoming desperate. They now threater with violence the directors and managers of the mines

EXPUISION OF THE FRENCH PRINCES. Paris, June 2.-The committee of the Champer of Deputies having the Government's expulsion bil in charge decided to-day, by a rote of 6 to 5, that the ondly, that it shall be applied to all members of all the families which at any time have religied in France; and thirdly, that the decree of banishment shall be pro-nounced by the Legislature and not by the Executive.

IMPENDING DESTRUCTION OF NICOLOSI, CATANIA, June 2.- The lava flowing from Mount Etna is now 400 yards distant from the town of Nicolosi. It is still hoped that a portion of the town may be saved.

CACERES TO BE PROCLAIMED TO-DAY. LIMA, June 2. via. Galveston.-General Caeres will be proclaimed and take his seat as President of Peru to-morrow. His officers who accompanied him during his campaigns gave him a farewell lunch on Mon-day.

PANAMA TO BE FLOODED WITH PAPER MONEY PANAMA, May 24 .- A feeling of excitement bordering on actual alarm is fest at the decree of the Government which is to force into circulation an immense amount of paper money issued by the Nationa

DESTRUCTION OF A JAPANESE TOWN. San Francisco, June 2 .- The town of Akita, Japan, was almost entirely destroyed by fire in the early

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BERLIN, June 2.—Prince Bismarck's paper mill a arzin has been burned. The loss is heavy. Berlin, June 2.—The Reichstag Committee on the Brandy Tax has adopted an amendment fixing the duty on pure alcohol at 25 piennigs per litre.

MORE SEIZURES THREATENED. HERRING BUYERS IN DANGER-THE MATTER RE

FERRED TO SECRETARY BAYARD. Washington, June 2. - Representative outsile received a telegram to-lay from Eastport to the effect that the Dominion Collectors of Customs threaten to seize American boats if they buy herring om the fish-weirs on the Provincial shores to be used from the fish, well's on the Provincial shores to be used for canning in the United States. A large business of this kind has been carried on at Eastport and vicinity, nearly all the fish being bought from Province Welfs. The American boatmen are afraid to continue the traffic, and many people on both sides of the line are affected. Mr. Boutelle and Senator Hale this afternoon called on Secretary Bayard, who promised to take immediate steps to ascertain the facts of this reported denial of ordinary privileges of commerce, but he remarked that, as diplomatic negotiations on the subject must be conducted through the British Home Government, they are necessarily slow. necessarily slow.
Senator Hale presented to Mr. Bayard the resolutions

TOO SMART FOR THE CRUISERS. GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 2.- The schooner James A. Garfield, for which the Canadian cruisers have been searching, arrived here to-day with 40,000

INCREASING THE STOCK OF A ROAD. GALVESTON, June 2 .- The News's San Anmio dispatch says: The directors of the San Antonia and Arkansas Pass Railroad held an important meetin \$10,000,000 and to increase the stock of company to \$50,000,000 for the construction northwestern extension, which will run from Satonio to the next of the Pan-haudie, a distance

THE PRESIDENT MARRIED.

A NEW MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE END OF A MEMORABLE COURTSHIP-THE COUPLE'S BRIDAL TRIP BEGUN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 2.-The White House has new mistress. The reign of the bachelor is at an end and that of the benedict has begun. The President is married. The event so anxiously looked for and discussed with so much ingenuity by the gossips of a nation has at last taken place. The title of "first lady of the land" has formally passed from the sister to the wife of Grover Cleveland, and at the time these lines are being penned the President and his bride are speeding away from the Capital on their bridal trip. To-night there is no other topic of conversation except the White House wedding. Those who were present pronounce it a sucwas no hitch, no break to mar the beauty of the cere-An ideal day verified the predictions of those who be lieve in a "President's weather" and have unbounded faith besides in Grover Cleveland's good luck. "Happy the bride that the sun shines on" was in everybody's thoughts. "There's nothing new under the sun" wa the ancient and grompy philosopher's remark, but surely a Preside. . a wedding in the White House is a new thing. It is the first time that it has occurred in the history of this country. No wonder then that to-night everybody is rehearing the story of the courtand secrecy with which everybody in his confidence has sought to surround it; the sudden departure of Colonel Lamont for New-York; the unexpected arrival of the her landing in an out-of-the-way place at 2 o'clock in the garding the wedding day; her determination to have it on in the mean white by proxy, so to speak, and the daily ouquets from the White House; the return of Colonel Lamont on the "milk train" and his conveying the happy news to the bridegroom; the President's journey to New-York and the scenes on the ferryboat; the mil-night visit to the bride, guarded by a platoon of burly policemen on the sidewalk; the stern sense of duty which compelled him to stand for hours in sight of his betrothed, who looked upon the passing parade from the corner of a window, the cynosire of thousands of eyes; the good-natured impudence of the bands; the quiet return to Washington; the day preceding the marriage occupied in the ungracious task of writing veto messages; the porters; her arrival in the capital at daybreak; the ment of the people not invited; the puzzled look of the of the "greatest Nation on earth" can be married unofficially, as it were the booming of cannons and pealing of bells, as the President's brother pronounces the benediction at the close of this marriage; the official account of the ceremony furnished to the press under the supervision of Colonel Lamont and the expressed desire of the Presiaccount of his wedding, together with a description of this and much more will make the wedding a historical has ever been celebrated in this country. It will require the pen of an American Damlet to do it justice. At present only an account of the ceremony itself as seen through the eyes of Coloner Lamons can be given.

THE CEREMONY IN THE BLUE ROOM-ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND ABSENT.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- The wedding guests began to arrive at the White Houseat 8:30 p. m., their carges rolling up to the main door of the man don through rival was Secretary Luman. He was closely folowed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster-General Vilas and wife, Wilson S. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Secretary Manning and his

Removing their wraps in the state dining-room all the ceived by Miss Rose Cleveland. The following is a complete list of those present :

Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters; Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Manning; William t the "Treasury, and Mrs. Manning; William Endicott, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Endicott; Will tam C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Whitney: William F. Vilas, the Postmaster-General, and Mrs. Vilas, L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary of the President; and Mrs. Lamont, Emjamin Felsem, of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls; Mrs. Cadman and Miss Huddleston, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. and Mrs. Harmon of Boston; all relatives of the bride; Miss Nalson, of New-York; W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, the President's former law partner; Dr. 2nd Mrs. Byron Sunderland, Attorney-General Garland, although invited, was no

versation was quickly suspended at 7:15 o'clock when a selected orchestra from the Marine Band, stationed in the corridor, atruck up the familiar strains of the wed ding march from Mendelssohn's "Mid-summer Night's Dream," and all eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of the coming bride and bride

Starting from the western corridor on the upper floo the President came slowly down the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied-even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor the bride and bridegroom entered the Blue Room, and took a position near its southern wall, which wa completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding palms, tropical grasses, and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of radiance upon the scene, and the colors of the massive banks of searlet begonias and royal Jacqueminot roses mingling with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brillian wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress, with turn-down collar, white

lawn necktic and white enamel studs.

A hush fell upon the assemblage as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the President and Miss Folsom, with the Rev. William Cleveland, the President's brother, at his left hand. In a distinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance, the Doctor began the simple and beautiful wedding service, as fol

began the simple and beautiful wedding service, as follows:

For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rite of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessing of the great God, our Father, whose institution it is, and therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to Him. Almignty and everlasting tood, the Father of our spirit, the framer of our iodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift-Thou who canst see the end from the heglaning: who knowest what is best for us Thy, children, and hast appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations—regard now we beseech Thee Thy servant our Chief Maristrate—endow plenteously with Thy grace and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances. Be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibilities. Day by day may I hy leaved to look down upon this Thy daughter even as Thou forever his sun and shield. And be graciously pleased to look down upon this Thy daughter even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have alorned the world. May she indeed be a precious book of God to her husband to cheer and help him continually—a woman gifted with the leastly of the Lord and shedding the sweet influence of a Christian life apon the Nation in whose sight she is to dweit. Wit Thou approve what we Thy servants come to do in Thy name, by Thine authority and under the inws of the land in which we live—and graciously assist them—this man and this woman, who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlook according the least in which we live—and graciously assist them—this man and this woman, who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlook according the least in which we live—and graciously assist them—this man and this woman, who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlook according the least to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee; and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live togsther as to rejoice

Addressing the company, be said :

Marriage is honorable among all men in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife and the twain shall be one flean; it was constituted by our Creator in the first Paradise; it was constituted by our Creator in the first Paradise; it was constrused by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostic; it was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the fledeemer, and has been honored by the laithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began. It is not therefore, to be undertaken lightly or unsafvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. Into this holy state this than and this

woman some now to enter. If any now can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his

The minister then addressed the bride and bridegro If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands. The bridegroom and bride joined hands.

The minister—Grover, do you take this woman whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock! Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort and keep her in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live!

The bridegroom (firmly)—I do. Dr. Sunderland—In token of the same let the wedding

The bridegroom placed the ring on the bride's finger. Dr. Sunderland—Frauces, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the boly estate of wedlock! Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him in slokness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto him so long as you both shall live! The bride (in a low but clear voice)-I do.

Dr. Suderland (solemnly)—For as much as Grover and Frances have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the presence of this company in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife—and what God hath joined together let not man put assurder.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following

God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost biess, preserve and keep you. The Lord mereifully fill you with all temporal and all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlasting. Amen. ing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her lowed by Miss Cleveland, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland and gratulations were in progress the band, under the leaderand March from "Lohengrin," and, to this music, the President and his wife led the way into the stately East

The adoruments of this noble hall were in keeping with its majestic proportions; and its ample space and brilldisplay of the ladies'tollettes. From the East Room the conversation, to the family dining-room of the Mansion,

where the wedding supper was served. There was no formal order observed in the supper room, but a collation was served and the guests sat at the small tables or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menu and chatted over the event of the evening. The elegantly designed souvenirs of sath each one bearing the hand-painted monogram "C. F.," were received with great admiration. When the orenes tra was playing one of its happiest selections and her wedding dress for a heavy gray silk travelling dress. She then returned to her company and was soon after was about 8:30 o'clock and the President and his bride house through a private exit from the Red Room into of rice was thrown on the carriage and their friend away unobserved, and in order to prevent this a number of newspaper men stationed themselves near the south to follow the President in case he should make his exi by that gate. This was reported to the President, so he instructed his driver to go out of the grounds by he avoided the reporters altogether.

The guests began to leave the White House soon after

the President's departure. The first one to leave was Secretary Bayard, who smillegly stood on the portice for some time before his carriage drove up. The carrizge of Dr. and Mrs. Sunderland was the next to drive up and was immediately followed by that of Scoretary by Postmaster-General Vilne and Mr. Bissell. The other guests lingered awalle and the orchestra continued to

play enlivening music until nearly 10 o'clock, by which time all the guests had taken their departure.

The wedding presents were many, but they were not exhibited, nor will any list be furnished. This is in deference to the wishes of the President.

The bridegroom's gift to his bride was a handsome mamond necklace composed of a single string of brill-The presents from the Cabinet officers and their wives were mostly articles of jewelry, though there Contrary to expectation, the President wore white

The gentlemen present at the wedding were not fortu fined her kisses to the ladies. Otherwise the ceremony

The Executive Mansion will be open to-morrow, and

RICE AND SLIPPERS THROWN AT THEM. THE BRIDEGROOM'S HAT KNOCKED OFF, BUT NOT DAMAGED. Washington, June 2 (Special) .- From one of

the guests present at the wedding it is learned that immediately after the erremony was ended the President kissed his sister, but did not extend a similar greeting to his wife. Throughout the ceremony the bride retained wonderful self-possession, as did also the President. As they were stepping into the carriage, which was waiting at the back door, members of the company three rice and slippers after the happy couple. One slipper hit the Fresident squarely on the head, and k nowked off the slik hat he was wearing. An attendant quickly picked it up, and in another moment the carriage was out of sight.

THE HONEYMOON AT DEER PARK. PRESIDENT GARRETT'S PRIVATE CAR WAITS FOR THE BRIDAL PAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Special) .- After leaving the White House the newly married pair were quickly driven down New-York ave. to the intesection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, where a special train with President Garprivate car stood in waiting. Before anybody knew of their departure they were twenty miles out of town bound for Deer Park, where they will occupy one of the cottages owned by the Garrett

Deer Park is a summer resort and was built by the Baltimore and Ohio Rallway Company. It is situated along the line of the railway on a beautiful site 3,000 feet above the sea level and 183 miles southwest of Washington. It contains a number of pretty cottages, a good hotel and a church: the population is 195 persons. At this season of the year it is practically closed to visitors. The President's intention is to remain there about ten days. Martinsburg, W. Va., June 2 (Special).—The Presi-

lent's special train passed here at 12:14. At this point he engines were changed, No. 813 replacing No. 806.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE AT THE CAPITAL PROCEEDING STRAIGHT TO THE WHITE HOUSE-CURIOUS CALLERS AT THE MANSION.

Washington, June 2 (Special) .- The scenes

ttending the arrival of the bridal party at the Baitimore and Potomac Depot, this morning, were as devoid of meident as was the entire journey from New-York to Washington. When Engineer Furniss brought the train o a standstill at 5:45 p. m. at the B-st, end of the station the car containing the Folsoms was several hundred feet away from the platform where passengers alight. A switch engine soon put it on the track near the Sixth-st. side of the depot and directly opposite the carriage which stood near the curb. It was the President's and to it were attached the blooded horses about which so much was written when Mr. Cleveland first entered the White House. On the box sat Hawkins, the colored coachman, who has driven Presidents since Grant's time, dressed in a white rubber overcoat and looking neither to the right nor left. Peering from the door of the carriage was Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland. A bright red worsted shawi thrown carelessly over her shoulders served as a protection against the misty drizzle which was falling. As soon as the Folsom car had come to a standstill opposite her carriage the servant accompanying her raised an umbrella and escorted Miss Cleveland to the platform. She mounted the steps with the agility of a girl, and, rushing into the drawing-room of the car with an exclamation of delight, clasped the bride-elect to her arms. The salutation was returned and repeated in the case of Mrs. Folsom. Mr. Folsom stepped up as though expecting the same ceremony, but was dismissed with a formal handshake. Without further ado was almost deserted when the train came its, and not

the car to the carriage. As Miss Folsom came out upon the platform she

more than fifteen people, most of them passengers on

the train, were present when the transfer was made from

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. TRADES-UNION MEN ALL DEFEATED. 1

VICTORY FOR THE OPPONENTS OF ARBITRATIOS

AND PEACEPUL METHODS OF LABOR AGITATION. CLEVELAND, June 2 (Special) .- The radical Home Club element in the General Assembly of the order. The election of members of the Executive Board was taken up this morning. The contest was between the Knights of Labor and the trades-unions and who believe in arbitration and conciliation between capital and labor, and the radical element, who have been largely to holding of this special session. Three members of the Executive Board were elected at the morning session, and in every case the man selected as the candidate of 31. The trade-unionists in the assembly are east down at the result. When the balloting began, the seems is described as being more like a ward caucus than a deliberative body representing the greatest labor organization in the country. The first contest was between James E. Quinn, of New York, and A. A. Carlton, of Boston. Excitement ran high, and when the result was announced as 65 votes for Quinn and 64 for Carlton, delegates shouted and grosned, and it was some time before quiet was restored. Quiunfis makers' International Union. He is a bookbinder by trade. In the next contest, in which the candidates were and William H. Mutten, of Richmond, Va., for the radi-Mullen is the editor of a labor paper in Richmond.

Joseph Buchanan, of Denver, Col., conservative, ran against Hugh Cavanagh, of Cincinnail, radical, and was beaten by a vote of 52 to 77. The afternoon session was taken up in an inascently wrangle, Attempts were made repeatedly to get another ballot, but at 6 o'chook, when the time for adjournment came, no other decisive vote was taken. Inse defeat of Carlton, Murray and Buchanan is attributed to the stand they took in favor of conciliation and narmony with trade unions. The trades-union people have made up their minds that a fight is inectiable and are preparing for it. The victory of the Hone Club is regarded at a direct blow at Fowderly and indicates that the equivalence of the Musicipital River has all of the memory of the Executive Board. Onle has two, Cavanach and Exiley, though it has a made analog memorial onle for the Musicipital River has all of the memory of the Executive Board. Onle has two, Cavanach and Halley, though it has a made analog memorial pin the order than many of the Western States. Pennsylvania has one, Mullen, and New-Jersey one, Hayes.

PHASES OF LABOR CONTROVERSIES. ME, POWDERLY AND THE IRON WORKER - YEW

TROUBLE AMONG THE COAL MINEUS-NOTES, Pirrishuno, June 2 (Special), -The Iron and teet Workers' Convention was to-tay treated to a surprise in the form of a proposition from General Master Knights of Labor, forming a District Assembly of the latter body like the Window Glasworkers, but retaining its own organization and officials.

Mr. Powderly's letter was sent from
Cleveland by a special messenger, A. G. Denny, and
when read before to-day's convention was well received. The officials of the Amalgamatst Association at once eent a reply to Mr. Powlerly. Their letter states that his communication had been kindly reserved, and had been referred to the Committee on the small of the representative in the General Executive Board, and will form the most important branch of the Knights of Labor HUSTINGDON, June 2 (Special). - The result anticipated when the striking miners in the Comberiant and Clear-field coal regions resumed work at forty cents a ton has been reached in the Broad Top region. The men on Monday received notice of a reduction to the rates new

need two mass-meeting, one at one work until the same concessions are made to them that have been made to the men in the other regions. The demand is that they be put for dead work, that they receive their wares semi-monthly and be allowed to buy where they please. LYNN, Mass., June 2 (Special).—Shoe manufacturers are much disturbed at the action of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in deciding to repudiate the joint board of arbitration. The snoe manufacturers had joint board of arbitration. The sales maintractures are believed that out of the present system would grow a practicable plan of arbitration which would adjust all labor difficulties and prevent strikes. For eight months the plan of arbitration has been in operation. More than sixty grievances between employer and employe have been settled without a cirice and many serious froubles have been adjusted.

FEATURES OF THE LABOR QUESTION. IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN THE

THIRD AVENUE STRIKE-THE TAILORS' LOCKOUT, of the Empire Protective Association was at the head

door leading to "Ed" Maiford's room, where the official information for the public is given out, was accurring fastened by a haze padicok. The strakers headquarters will be changed to day and it is given out that they will go further uplown. Rushors are prevaient that a settlement will be reached inside of three or four days and that each side is holding out inducements to the other. A meeting of drivers was to be held at No. 26 Delauceret, lass night, but owing to the publicity given it, it was decided to postpone it until tenticit, when some important developments are looked for.

The tailors troubles are not ret settled. Yesterday aftersoon a conference was had between the representatives of the Journey men Tailors Union, the Ross Tailors Union and the waslessid dealers, at No. 90 bypringest. The wholesale clothlers are endeavoring to effect a settlement of the troubles and were so far surcessful as to bring the bosses to withifraw the task system. In the piace was substituted a piece-work system. By the rates offered a good tailor can make from \$18 to \$25 a week. The committee which represented the journeymen uid not have the power to accept this proposal without first consulting the meal themselves, so nothing further was done. Another concrete this proposal without first consulting the meal themselves, so nothing further was done, Another concrete which probability that the lockout will be specify ferminated.

The New York Retail House Furnishing Association.

ferminated.

The New-York Retail House Furnishing Association, which embraces the stove, hardware and croexery dealers, held a meeting last night to Centennial Hall. Over 150 business upon being present. A constitution and bylaws were adopted. The work of the association for the present will be confined to the early-closing movement.

CENSURE FOR BHODE ISLAND LEGISLATORS THE TEMPERANCE PROPLE DISPLEASED WITH THE

PROVIDENCE, June 2 .- The feeling of indigmust protest on the part of a creat many people at the election of Charles R. Brayton to the office of chief constable to enforce the prohibitory amendment culminated to-night in a mass-meeting in Music meeting to order and introduced President E. G. Robinson, of Brown University, as presiding officer. Dr. Robinson strongly denounced the General Assembly for electing to such an important office a confessed embesder and the chief agent of the political corruptioniate

"If it is true that other offices, the two seats in the "If it is true that other offices, the two seats in the House from the State, have been promised as a return for his election, let as see to it that that contract is not carried out. If the Republican party legislates in this way, the quicker it is placed under ground the betten." His announcement that he believed in restricted sudrage called out a storm of bisses. He proposes bereafter to vote and to second his vote with the word for the purpose of putting houset men in office. He was followed by ex-Senator W. P. Sheffield, the Rev. H. W. Coquat, leader of the temperance forces, R. N. Lapham, ex-Deutsmant-downerner Charles R. Cutter, the Rev. D. H. Green, Professor Audrews, of Brown University, and the Rev. Thomas Siyser.

Resolutions asking for the repeal of the State constable clause by the Legislature at its meeting next week were passed and a committee of sixty-lave leading officens was appointed to secure signatures for a memorial to the Lagislature. On the platform, besides the speakers, were George H. Carlas, Professor John L. Lincoln, Colonel W. Goldard and two score more to presentative men of the State.

NOMINATED BY THE MAINE DEMOCRATS. BANGOR, June 2 .- The Maine Democratic Convention to-day adopted the following t

Convention to day adopted the following:

Exsolved, That the Democracy of Maine offer their cordial sympathy to the Right Rom. William E. Glanstone in his mighty structle for Home Rule for Ireland, for the double reason that it would relieve the people from bondage and practically asserts the Democratic doctrine upon which our Union was founded—that States have a right to regulate their own domestic arises.

John R. Redman and Alexand Levenseller withdraw from the contest for the nomination to the Governor-sulp, and Colonel Clark S. Edwards was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC ELECTION. CHICAGO, June 2.- The annual meeting of was held here to-day. Shares to the number of 337,632 were represented. The following di-337,632 were represented. The following directors were elected for three years: Roswell P. Flower, R. Brewster, George G. Wright and Henry M. Flagler. The new board elected R. R. Cable president; David Dows and A. Kimbal, vice presidents; and W. G. Pursty, secretary and treasurer. The animal report of the road shows that the gross earnings for the year were \$12,004,348; operating expenses and taxes, \$7,106,898. Alter paying divisends, fixed charges, etc., the company carried over a surplus of \$530,239.